United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/22/USA/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 March 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-second session
4–15 May 2015

Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

United States of America

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

GE. 15-03992 (E)
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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1994)		ICESCR (signature, 1977)
	ICESCR (signature, 1977)		ICCPR-OP 2
	ICCPR (1992)		CEDAW (signature, 1980)
	CEDAW (signature, 1980)		OP-CAT
	CAT (1994)		CRC (signature, 1995)
	CRC (signature, 1995)		ICRMW
	OP-CRC-AC (2002)		CRPD (signature, 2009)
	OP-CRC-SC (2002)		ICPPED
	CRPD (signature, 2009)		
Reservations and or declarations	ICERD (general declaration, 1966; reservation, arts. 2 (1) (c) (d), 3, 4, 5, 7, 22, general understanding; general declaration, 1994)		
	ICCPR (reservation arts. 7, 10 (2) (b) (3), 14 (4), 15(1), 20; understanding arts. 2 (1), 4 (1), 9 (5), 10 (2) (a), (3), 14 (3) (b) (d) (e), (6), (7), 26; declaration arts. 1–27, 47, 1992)		
	CAT (general declaration, 1988; reservation arts. 16 and 30 (1); understanding arts. 1, 3, 10–14, 16; declaration arts. 1–16, 1994)		
	OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3 (2), minimum age of recruitment 17 years; understanding arts. 1, 3, 4, 2002)		
	OP-CRC-SC (reservation arts. 3 (1), and 4 (1); understanding arts. 2 (a), (c), 3 (1) (a) (i) (ii), (5), 2002)		

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified not accepted*
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action[3]	ICCPR, art. 41 (1992) CAT, arts. 20 and 21 (1994)		ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT, art. 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW OP-CRPD ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments[4]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Palermo Protocol[5] Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol III (signatory to Additional Protocol I and II)[6]		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (signature only) Conventions relating to the status of stateless persons (except the 1967 Protocol)[7] ILO fundamental conventions (except Conventions Nos. 105 and 182)[8] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[9]

1. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography recommended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[10] The Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation recommended that the United States of America ratify ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the other core international human rights treaties it had not ratified to date.[11] In 2013, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended that the United States ratify OP-CRC-IC.[12] In 2014, the Committee against Torture (CAT)[13] and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)[14] encouraged the United States to consider ratifying ICPPED. CERD also encouraged ratification of ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, ICRMW and CRPD.[15] In 2014, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) recommended that the United States reconsider its position regarding its reservations and declarations on the Covenant with a view to withdrawing them[16] and encouraged it to consider acceding to ICCPR-OP2.[17]

2. In 2014, the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business encouraged the Government to take steps to ratify the core ILO conventions.[18] CERD called upon the United States to ratify the ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) and ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138).[19]

3. CRC reiterated its recommendation that the United States consider ratifying Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[20]

4. UNESCO encouraged the ratification of the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education.[21]

5. UNHCR urged the United States to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[22]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. UNESCO encouraged the United States to enshrine the right to education in its Constitution.[23]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

7. The HR Committee recommended that the United States strengthen existing mechanisms mandated to monitor the implementation of human rights at federal, state, local and tribal levels, and consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.[24] CERD[25] and CRC made a similar recommendation.

8. CERD recommended that the United States adopt a national action plan to combat structural racial discrimination.[26]

9. CRC recommended the implementation of a national plan of action to combat the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and ensure that the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction and related planning mechanisms cover all offences under OP-CRC-SC.[27] CRC also encouraged those states that had not already done so to set up an office of the Child Advocate or Ombudsman to monitor the fulfilment of rights under OP-CRC-SC.[28]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[29]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	March 2008	2013	August 2014	Combined tenth to twelfth reports due in 2017
HR Committee	July 2006	2011	March 2014	Fifth report due in 2019
CAT	May 2006	2013	November 2014	Sixth report due in 2018
CRC	June 2008 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	2010 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	February 2013 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	Combined third and fourth reports due in 2016 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CERD	2015	Excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; immigrants; and Guantanamo Bay[30]	-
HR Committee	2015	Accountability for past human rights violations; gun violence; Guantanamo Bay; and surveillance of communications[31]	-
CAT	2015	Torture and ill-treatment; remedies and redress for victims[32]	-

B. Cooperation with special procedures[33]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Migrants (2007)	Sale of children (2010)
	Counter-terrorism (2007)	Violence against women (2011)
	Racism (2008)	Water and sanitation (2011)
	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2008)	Hazardous substances and wastes (2012)
	Mercenaries (2009)	Indigenous peoples (2012)
	Adequate housing (2009)	Transnational corporations and business (2013)
	African descent (2010)	
Visits agreed to in principle	Arbitrary detention	Arbitrary detention
	Sale of children	Torture
		Food
		Independence of judges and lawyers
		Discrimination against women
Visits requested	Water and sanitation	Foreign debt
	Violence against women	African descent
		Hazardous substances and wastes
Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals	In the period under review, 95 communications were sent. The Government replied to 56 communications.	
Follow-up reports and missions	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;[34]	
	counter-terrorism.[35]	

10. The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment noted the invitation extended, but requested that the Government reconsider its terms, to enable him to visit every part of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay and to conduct unmonitored interviews.[36]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

11. The United States made annual financial contributions to OHCHR activities, including the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.[37]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the United States authorities to conduct in-depth examinations into how race-related issues were affecting law enforcement and the administration of justice, both at the federal and state levels.[38] In 2013, special procedures mandate-holders called upon the Government to examine laws that could have a discriminatory impact on African Americans, and to ensure that such laws were in compliance with the country's international legal obligations.[39]

13. CERD reiterated its concern that the definition of racial discrimination used in federal and state legislation and in court practice was not in line with the Convention. It called upon the United States to, inter alia, prohibit racial discrimination in all its forms and broaden the protection afforded by law.[40]

14. CERD reiterated its concern at the lack of prohibition of racist hate speech and the underreporting of hate crimes.[41]

15. The HR Committee[42] and CERD[43] remained concerned about the practice of racial profiling and surveillance by law enforcement officials targeting certain ethnic minorities. The HR Committee and CERD urged the State to combat racial profiling, inter alia by expanding protection against profiling on the basis of religion, religious appearance or national origin.

16. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women stated that multiple forms of discrimination against certain groups of women made them more vulnerable and exacerbated the negative consequences that violence had upon them. The implementation of policies and programmes must address the structural challenges which were often both the causes and consequences of violence against women.[44]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. While welcoming the increasing number of states that had abolished the death penalty, the HR Committee remained concerned about the continuing use of the death penalty and about racial disparities in its imposition. The Committee recommended that the United States consider establishing a moratorium at the federal level and engage with retentionist states with a view to achieving a nationwide moratorium.[45] CAT made a similar recommendation.[46] The HR Committee also recommended ensuring that retentionist states provide adequate compensation for persons who were wrongfully convicted.[47] The United States voted against the draft General Assembly resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in 2014.[48]

18. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions noted that the Government had supported the UPR recommendation[49] to determine the factors in the racial disparity in the application of the death penalty and to prepare strategies

aimed at ending discriminatory practices, indicating that further statistical analysis and studies on sentencing disparities were highly anticipated.[50]

19. The Special Rapporteur called on the federal and state administrations to ensure that the death penalty was not imposed on the mentally ill.[51] In 2014, two special procedures mandate holders stated that imposing capital punishment on individuals suffering from psychosocial disabilities was a violation of death penalty safeguards.[52] The Secretary-General stated that the use of untested means of execution had demonstrably increased the risk of executions amounting to cruel and unusual punishment.[53]

20. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern at the disproportionate number of young African Americans who had died in encounters with police officers, or who were in prisons and on death row.[54] CERD reiterated its concern at the brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against members of racial and ethnic minorities, which had a disproportionate impact on African Americans and undocumented migrants crossing the United States-Mexico border.[55] CAT expressed similar concerns.[56]

21. CERD was concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affected members of racial and ethnic minorities, particularly African Americans. It urged the United States to reduce gun violence by, inter alia, adopting legislation expanding background checks for all private firearms transfers and reviewing the "stand your ground" laws.[57] The HR Committee[58] and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[59] made similar recommendations.

22. The HR Committee was concerned about the use of lethal force by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers and urged the State to ensure that the new CBP directive on the use of deadly force was enforced.[60]

23. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions reiterated his recommendation that the Government systematically track and publicly disclose information on civilian losses resulting from its international operations.[61] CRC urged the State to prevent indiscriminate use of force, and ensure that children and families who were victims of attacks received compensation.[62]

24. The Special Rapporteur reiterated his recommendations that the Government specify the basis for decisions to kill, rather than capture, "human targets" in the context of an armed conflict, and whether the State in which the killing took place had given consent. It should also specify procedural safeguards in place to ensure in advance that targeted killings complied with international law.[63]

25. CAT regretted that a specific offence of torture had not yet been introduced and reiterated its recommendation that torture be criminalized at the federal level, and that penalties be commensurate with the gravity of that crime.[64] The HR Committee was concerned about the lack of comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of torture.[65] CAT reiterated its view[66] that the United States should take effective measures to prevent acts of torture, not only in its sovereign territory but also in any territory under its jurisdiction.[67]

26. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment urged the Government to ensure that solitary confinement was only imposed, if at all, in very exceptional circumstances,[68] and indicated that keeping a person in solitary confinement for more than four decades clearly amounted to torture.[69] CAT and the HR Committee were concerned about the practice of prolonged solitary confinement, and recommended, inter alia, that solitary confinement regimes be banned.[70]

27. CAT urged the United States to ensure that no one was held in secret detention under its de facto effective control and reiterated that such detention constituted per se a violation of the Convention.[71]

28. The Special Rapporteur on torture noted that, allegedly, around half of the detainees who remained indefinitely in detention at Guantanamo Bay had been cleared for transfer and resettlement; others had been designated for further indefinite detention. He also noted that recommendations made during the UPR called on the authorities to ensure that all remaining detainees be tried without delay or released.[72] Several special procedures mandate holders stated that, even in extraordinary circumstances, when the indefinite detention of individuals, most of whom had not been charged, went beyond a minimally reasonable period of time, that constituted a flagrant violation of international human rights law and in itself constituted a form of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.[73] The High Commissioner for Human Rights made similar remarks.[74] In 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention considered that a two-year delay in allowing an individual to challenge his detention was a grave violation, further aggravated by his continued detention.[75]

29. CAT recommended that the State party prevent and combat violence in prisons and places of detention.[76] In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women took note of the general over-incarceration of women, commonly for non-violent crimes,[77] and recommended considering alternatives to incarceration.[78]

30. The HR Committee was concerned that domestic violence continued to be prevalent.[79] CERD had similar concerns and called upon the United States to prevent and combat violence against women, particularly against American Indian and Alaska Native women, and provide them with access to justice and effective remedies.[80] The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended, inter alia, that the State address the disproportionate impact that violence had on poor, minority and immigrant women;[81] and re-evaluate mechanisms at federal, state, local and tribal levels for protecting victims and punishing offenders.[82] CAT urged the State to eradicate sexual violence in the military.[83] The Special Rapporteur on violence against women made similar recommendations.[84]

31. The HR Committee urged the State to combat trafficking in persons by, inter alia, investigating allegations of trafficking and providing remedies to victims.[85] CRC was concerned that the State was applying a very narrow definition of what constituted human trafficking and who was eligible for relief.[86]

32. CRC was deeply concerned that protection services for sexually exploited children were severely lacking. It urged the United States to establish the specialist services required for children who had been trafficked, sold for sexual or economic exploitation or otherwise been victims of crimes under OP-CRC-SC.[87] CRC recommended the prohibition of child prostitution and the sale of children at federal and state level, and the decriminalization of the involvement of children in prostitution.[88] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children made a similar recommendation.[89]

33. The HR Committee was concerned about corporal punishment of children in schools, penal institutions, the home and all forms of child care at federal, state and local levels. The United States should, inter alia, put an end to corporal punishment in all settings and encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment.[90]

34. CRC urged the State to prevent the sale of children for the purpose of child labour by, inter alia, combating the worst forms of child labour, especially in the agricultural sector.[91]

35. CRC recommended that the United States raise the age of voluntary recruitment into the armed forces to 18 years,[92] and enact a prohibition on arms exports to countries where children could be recruited into armed conflict.[93]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

36. The HR Committee urged the State to strengthen safeguards against wrongful sentencing to death and to ensure that retentionist states provided adequate compensation

for persons who were wrongfully convicted;[94] amend regulations and policies which had a racially disparate impact and ensure the retroactive application of the Fair Sentencing Act.[95] CERD had similar concerns.[96]

37. CAT recommended that the United States ensure that all instances of police brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officers were investigated promptly, effectively and impartially by an independent mechanism, with no institutional or hierarchical connection between the investigators and the alleged perpetrators; and provide effective remedies and rehabilitation to the victims.[97]

38. The HR Committee recommended that the United States enact legislation to explicitly prohibit torture, ensure that the law provided for penalties commensurate with the gravity of such acts, and ensure the availability of compensation to victims of torture.[98] CAT recommended that the United States ensure that appropriate rehabilitation programmes, including medical and psychological assistance, were provided to all victims of torture and ill-treatment;[99] and that all relevant staff, including medical personnel, were trained to identify cases of torture in accordance with the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Protocol).[100]

39. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended the enactment of laws criminalizing sexual abuse and other misconduct towards prisoners, covering not only guards and correctional officers, but also all individuals who worked in prisons, including volunteers and government contractors,[101] and strengthening institutional oversight to prevent rape and sexual abuse in prisons.[102]

40. CERD reiterated its concern at the denial of access to justice, and adequate reparation or satisfaction for damages suffered, to indigenous women. It urged the United States to guarantee the right to access justice and effective remedies to all indigenous women who were victims of violence.[103] CERD also reiterated its recommendation that the United States ensure that public legal aid systems were adequately funded and supervised.[104]

41. In 2012 and 2013, the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed disappointment at the failure to close the Guantanamo facility,[105] and urged the Government to close it promptly.[106] The HR Committee[107] and several special procedures[108] made similar remarks and calls. HR Committee also recommended that the system of administrative detention without charge or trial be ended and that any criminal cases against detainees held in Guantanamo and in Afghanistan be dealt with through the criminal justice system rather than military commissions.[109] CAT and CERD had similar concerns.[110]

42. HR Committee recommended that cases of unlawful killing, torture or other ill-treatment, unlawful detention or enforced disappearance during international operations be investigated, that perpetrators be prosecuted and that victims be provided with remedies.[111] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions made similar remarks.[112]

43. In 2014, the High Commissioner for Human Rights,[113] the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism[114] and the Special Rapporteur on torture[115] welcomed the release of the report of the United States Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on CIA interrogation practices. The Special Rapporteur on Torture noted that the release of the report contributed to fulfilling the obligations of the United States with respect to the truth.[116] The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism stated that the individuals responsible for the criminal conspiracy revealed in the report must be brought to justice and face criminal penalties commensurate with the gravity of their crimes.[117]

44. CRC urged the State party to investigate cases of torture and/or ill-treatment of detained children, and ensure that perpetrators were brought to justice and sanctioned with penalties commensurate with their crimes.[118]

45. CERD was concerned at racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. It called upon the United States to address racial disparities in the application of disciplinary measures and ensure that juveniles were not transferred to adult courts and were separated from adults during pretrial detention and after sentencing. CERD reiterated its recommendation to abolish life imprisonment without parole for those under 18 at the time of the crime, and to commute the sentences of those currently serving such sentences.[119] The HR Committee,[120] CAT[121] and CRC[122] made similar recommendations.

46. CRC noted with concern that the United States continued to arrest and detain children in Department of Defense custody. The Committee urged the State to, inter alia, ensure that children under the age of 18 were handled by the juvenile justice system in all circumstances; grant UNICEF and other humanitarian agencies immediate and unimpeded access to detained children, and ensure that children in detention had access to free legal advisory assistance; ensure that no children were transferred to Afghan custody if there were substantial grounds for believing that there was a danger of their being subjected to torture and ill-treatment;[123] and ensure that children detained in Department of Defense custody had access to adequate recovery and reintegration measures.[124]

D. Right to privacy and family life

47. HR Committee was concerned about surveillance of communications in the interests of protecting national security and recommended, inter alia, that the State party ensure that any interference with the right to privacy complied with the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity, regardless of the nationality or location of the individuals whose communications were under direct surveillance.[125] The Committee also recommended that the United States ensure that any interference with the right to privacy, family, home or correspondence be authorized by laws that, inter alia, specified in detail the precise circumstances in which any such interference might be permitted, the procedures for authorization, and the limit on the duration of surveillance; and provide for effective safeguards against abuse.[126]

48. CERD remained concerned at the previous and continued removal of indigenous children from their families and communities through the United States child welfare system. It called upon the United States to enforce the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, to halt the removal of indigenous children from their families and communities.[127]

E. Right to participate in public and political life

49. UNESCO stated that the United States should review its systems for protection of the confidentiality of journalists' sources.[128]

50. CERD was concerned at the obstacles faced by individuals belonging to racial and ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples to effectively exercise their right to vote. It recommended that the State, inter alia; enforce federal voting rights law throughout the State; ensure that indigenous peoples could effectively exercise their right to vote; and ensure that all states reinstated voting rights for persons convicted of a felony who had completed their sentences.[129]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

51. The Working Group on transnational corporations and other business called on the Government to ensure that all workers were able to exercise their rights in accordance with the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.[130]

52. CERD called upon the United States to review its laws to protect migrant workers from exploitative working conditions and raise the minimum age for hazardous work in agriculture in line with international labour standards.[131] The HR Committee[132] and CRC[133] made similar calls.

53. CRC was concerned at the dearth of legislation regarding child labour and child economic exploitation in the agricultural sector. It urged the United States to adopt a coordinated strategy for combating the worst forms of child labour, especially in the agricultural sector; and review laws at federal and state level to ensure that the minimum age of 16 years, with or without parental consent, also applied to small farms.[134] The Working Group on transnational corporations and other business recommended that the rights of children be protected in the context of agricultural business activities.[135]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

54. While appreciating the steps taken to address homelessness, the HR Committee was concerned about the criminalization of people living on the street and of homeless people, and urged the State to, inter alia, abolish the related laws.[136] CERD had similar concerns.[137]

55. While acknowledging the positive steps taken by the State to address discrimination in access to housing, CERD remained concerned at the degree of racial segregation and poverty in neighbourhoods characterized by substandard conditions and services. It urged the State to investigate all cases of discriminatory practices and provide remedies.[138]

56. In 2014, special procedures mandate-holders expressed concerns about household water disconnection in Detroit.[139] In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation stated that the United States needed to develop a national water policy[140] and make more efforts to reach the poorest segments of the population.[141] The Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a comprehensive federal law on water and sanitation guaranteeing the rights to safe water and sanitation without discrimination.[142]

H. Right to health

57. The HR Committee expressed concern about the exclusion of millions of undocumented immigrants and their children from coverage under the Affordable Care Act, and the limited coverage of undocumented immigrants and immigrants under Medicare and Children's Health Insurance. The HR Committee recommended facilitation of access to health care under the Affordable Care Act by undocumented immigrants, and immigrants and their families residing lawfully in the States for less than five years.[143] CERD raised similar concerns.[144]

58. The HR Committee said that the State should ensure that non-consensual use of psychiatric medication, electroshock and other restrictive and coercive practices was generally prohibited, and promote psychiatric care aimed at preserving the dignity of patients.[145]

I. Right to education

59. While welcoming the formation of the Equity and Excellence Commission in 2011, CERD remained concerned that students from racial and ethnic minorities continued to attend segregated schools. CERD recommended, inter alia, the adoption of a plan to address racial segregation in schools and neighbourhoods and the promotion of racially integrated learning environments.[146]

60. CRC was concerned that children detained in the United States detention facilities in Afghanistan had been almost totally deprived of access to education. It urged the State to provide all detained children under the age of 18 with access to education.[147]

J. Minorities and indigenous peoples

61. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples noted that securing the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands was of central importance to their socioeconomic development, self-determination and cultural integrity.[148] Despite positive aspects of existing legislation, new measures were needed to advance reconciliation with indigenous peoples and to provide redress for persistent deep-seated problems. Federal authorities should identify, develop and implement such measures in full consultation and coordination with indigenous peoples.[149] The Special Rapporteur called for measures of reconciliation and redress, including initiatives to address outstanding claims regarding treaty violations or non-consensual takings of traditional lands[150] and issues of self-governance, environmental degradation, language restoration and federal recognition.[151]

62. The HR Committee welcomed the support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[152] It was however concerned about the insufficiency of consultation with indigenous peoples on matters of interest to their communities. The United States should protect the sacred areas of indigenous peoples against desecration, contamination and destruction and ensure that consultations were held with the indigenous communities that might be adversely affected by the State's development projects and exploitation of natural resources.[153] CERD raised similar concerns through its early warning and urgent action procedure.[154]

63. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples noted the support of the United States for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[155] and stated that the federal courts should interpret, or reinterpret, relevant doctrine, treaties and statutes in the light of the Declaration, in regard both to the nature of indigenous peoples' rights and the nature of federal power.[156]

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

64. CAT was concerned at the use, under certain circumstances, of a mandatory detention system to hold asylum seekers and immigrants, on arrival, in prison-like detention facilities.[157] The HR Committee recommended that policies of mandatory detention and deportation of certain categories of immigrants be reviewed.[158] UNHCR urged the United States to, inter alia, utilize detention as a means of last resort for asylum-seekers.[159]

65. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that the root causes of the increasing number of immigrant women in prisons and detention facilities be addressed.[160]

66. CRC welcomed the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, under which unaccompanied children were provided with a temporary permit to remain in the United States.[161] It recommended that the State party ensure, inter alia, that foreign immigrant children victims of offences covered by OP-CRC-SC were not returned or deported; that

they were provided with all the necessary services for their recovery; and that every unaccompanied child was appointed an independent child advocate and was represented in all immigration court proceedings by a qualified attorney.[162] CRC also recommended that the United States ensure that child labour legislation specifically focused on unaccompanied minor foreign nationals who had been brought to or who had arrived in the country for purposes amounting to economic exploitation.[163] UNHCR urged the United States to, inter alia, refrain from using the detention of children for deterrence purposes and improve the repatriation procedures to ensure that returns were carried out in a safe and dignified manner.[164]

67. CERD was concerned at the increased use of racial profiling to determine immigration status and to enforce immigration laws, and called upon the United States to, inter alia, guarantee access to legal representation in all immigration-related matters.[165]

68. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions noted progress in tracking deaths of immigration detainees but indicated that the Government should also ensure accountability.[166]

L. Environmental issues

69. CERD was concerned that individuals belonging to racial and ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples continued to be affected by the negative health impact of pollution caused by the extractive and manufacturing industries. It called upon the United States to ensure, inter alia, that federal legislation prohibiting environmental pollution was enforced, and any remaining radioactive and toxic waste cleaned up urgently.[167] CERD also called upon the United States to prevent activities of transnational corporations registered in the State which could have adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights by local populations in other countries.[168]

70. The Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes recommended that the United States continue to assist the Marshall Islands to protect the environment and to secure hazardous sites,[169] and guarantee the right to effective remedy through adequate compensation for past and future claims, and other forms of reparation.[170]

M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

71. The HR Committee was concerned about the practice of targeted killings in extraterritorial counter-terrorism operations using unmanned aerial vehicles, and the lack of accountability for the resulting loss of life.[171] It urged the United States to disclose the criteria for drone strikes, including the legal basis for specific attacks; to take all feasible measures to protect civilians in specific drone attacks and to track and assess civilian casualties, and all necessary precautionary measures in order to avoid such casualties; and provide victims or their families with an effective remedy where there had been a violation, including adequate compensation.[172]

72. CRC recommended that a discretionary exemption from the "terrorist activity" bar be instituted to allow the favourable consideration of applications for asylum of former child soldiers, or refugee protection for them.[173]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on the United States of America from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/9/USA/2).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[4] Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by the United States of America before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 22 April 2009 sent by the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/63/831).

[5] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the

Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[7] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[8] International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1948 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention,1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention,1973 (No. 138) ; Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

[9] International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

[10] A/HRC/16/57/Add.5, para. 105 (a).

[11] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 92 (a).

[12] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 52. See also CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, para. 42, and CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4.

[13] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 11.

[14] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 29.

[15] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 29.

[16] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4.

[17] Ibid., para. 8.

[18] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (g).

[19] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18. See also CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.

[20] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, para. 30.

[21] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para 52 (1).

[22] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 14.

[23] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para 52 (2).

[24] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4 (d).

[25] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 6.

[26] Ibid., para. 25.

[27] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 13–14. See also CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 15–16.

[28] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 12.

[29] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee;
CAT	Committee against Torture;
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child.

[30] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 33.

[31] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 27.

[32] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 33.

[33] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[34] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3.

[35] A/HRC/20/14/Add.2.

[36] "Statement of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture at the Expert Meeting on the situation of detainees held at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay", 3 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13859&LangID=E.

[37] OHCHR Annual report 2013, pp. 131,135 and 136.

[38] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15342&LangID=E.

[39] Press releases, "Trayvon Martin case: UN experts urge US to wrap up civil rights probe and examine discriminatory laws", 3 September 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13675&LangID=E and "Legitimate concerns" over outcome of Michael Brown and Eric Garner cases – United Nations rights experts, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15384&LangID=E.

[40] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 5.

[41] Ibid., para. 9.
[42] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 7.
[43] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[44] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 114.
[45] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8. See also CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[46] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 25.
[47] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8.
[48] General Assembly resolution 69/186.
[49] A/HRC/16/11, para. 92.95.
[50] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 17.
[51] Ibid., para. 24. See also A /HRC/26/21, p. 78, and A/HRC/26/36/Add.2, para. 105; A/HRC/22/67 p. 46 and press release, "Death row: UN expert urges US authorities to stop execution of two persons with psychosocial disabilities", 17 July 2012, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12364&LangID=E.
[52] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15369&LangID=E.
[53] A/69/288, para. 41. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8 (d).
[54] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15342&LangID=E
[55] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 17.
[56] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 7, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[57] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 16.
[58] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 10.
[59] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.A (g).
[60] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 11.
[61] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 52.
[62] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 7–8.
[63] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 79.
[64] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 9.
[65] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 12.
[66] CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 15
[67] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 10.
[68] Press release, "California jails: Solitary confinement can amount to cruel punishment, even torture" – UN rights expert", 23 August 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13655&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/25/74, p. 71, and A/HRC/27/72, p. 80.
[69] Press release, "US: 'Four decades in solitary confinement can only be described as torture' – UN rights expert", 7 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13832&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/25/74, p. 52.
[70] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 20, and CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 20.
[71] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 11.
[72] "Statement of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture at the Expert Meeting on the situation of detainees held at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay", 3 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13859&LangID=E.
[73] Press release: "IACHR, UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, UN Rapporteur on Torture, UN Rapporteur on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, and UN Rapporteur on Health reiterate need to end the indefinite detention of individuals at Guantanamo Naval Base in light of current human rights crisis", 1 May 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13278&LangID=E.
[74] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13212&LangID=E.
[75] A/HRC/WGAD/2013/10, para. 35.
[76] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 21. See also CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 19.
[77] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 45.
[78] Ibid., para. 115.C (c).
[79] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[80] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[81] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.A (b).
[82] Ibid., para. 115.A (c).

[83] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 30.
[84] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115 B (a).
[85] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.
[86] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 46.
[87] Ibid., paras. 44–45.
[88] Ibid., paras. 33–34. See also ibid., paras. 50–51 and 9–10.
[89] A/HRC/16/57/Add.5, para. 105 (b).
[90] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 17.
[91] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.
[92] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 20–21.
[93] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 40–41.
[94] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8. See also CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[95] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 6.
[96] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[97] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26 (a) and (c).
[98] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 12.
[99] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 29. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, paras. 7 and 11, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[100] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 28.
[101] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.C (i).
[102] Ibid., para. 115.C (j).
[103] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[104] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 23.
[105] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11772&LangID=E.
[106] OHCHR, opening statement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 23 May 2013. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13212&LangID=E.
[107] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 21.
[108] Press release: "IACHR, UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, UN Rapporteur on Torture, UN Rapporteur on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, and UN Rapporteur on Health reiterate need to end the indefinite detention of individuals at Guantanamo Naval Base in light of current human rights crisis", 1 May 2013 (see endnote 73).
[109] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 21.
[110] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 14, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 22.
[111] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 5.
[112] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, paras. 43 and 61.
[113] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15405&LangID=E.
[114] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15397&LangID=E
[115] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15406&LangID=E.
[116] Ibid.
[117] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15397&LangID=E.
[118] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 33–34.
[119] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 21.
[120] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 23.
[121] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 24.
[122] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 33–34.
[123] Ibid.
[124] Ibid., paras. 37–38.
[125] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 22 (a).
[126] Ibid., para. 22 (b).
[127] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 24.
[128] UNESCO, submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para. 55.
[129] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 11. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 24.
[130] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (f).
[131] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.
[132] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.

[133] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.
[134] Ibid., paras. 25–26.
[135] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (i).
[136] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 19.
[137] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 12.
[138] Ibid., para. 13.
[139] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14777&LangID=E.
[140] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 88.
[141] Ibid., para. 89, see also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Display News.aspx?NewsID=10807&LangID=E.
[142] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 92 (b).
[143] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 15.
[144] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 15.
[145] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 18.
[146] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 14.
[147] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 37–38.
[148] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12114&LangID=E.
[149] A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 89.
[150] Ibid., para. 90.
[151] Ibid., para. 92.
[152] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 3.
[153] Ibid., para. 25.
[154] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 24. See also letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 11 March 2011, 9 March 2012 and 1 March 2013, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/USA_11March2011.pdf; http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/CERDUnitedStates.pdf; and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/USA1March2013.pdf.
[155] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10606&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 80.
[156] A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 105.
[157] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 19.
[158] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 15.
[159] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 6.
[160] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.C (b). See also ibid., paras. 46–48.
[161] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 6.
[162] Ibid., para. 47.
[163] Ibid., para. 26 (f)
[164] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 11.
[165] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18.
[166] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, paras. 31–32.
[167] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 10.
[168] Ibid., para. 10.
[169] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1, para. 64 (b) and (c).
[170] Ibid., para. 64 (f).
[171] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 9.
[172] Ibid., para. 9 (b), (d) and (f).
[173] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 35–36.

United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/22/USA/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 February 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-second session
4–15 May 2015

Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

United States of America*

The present report is a summary of 91 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

GE.15-02557 (E)
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Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations[2]

1. JS6[3], JS2[4], JS41[5], JS11[6], JS26[7], AI[8], FLG[9] and JS20[10] recommended the ratification of ICESCR.

2. JS29[11], JS2[12], JS41[13], JS11[14], JS26[15], UNA[16], JS19[17], AI[18], WILPF[19], FLG[20] and JS6[21] recommended ratifying CEDAW.

3. JS16[22], JS2[23], JS41[24], JS26[25], UNA[26], AI[27], JS1[28], WILPF[29], FLG[30] and JS6[31] recommended ratifying CRC.

4. JS8[32], JS2[33], JS41[34], JS11[35], JS45[36], JS26[37], UNA[38], FLG[39] and JS6[40] recommended the ratification of CRPD.

5. AI[41] and JS2[42] recommended the ratification of OP-CAT and ICPPED.

6. JS3[43] and JS2[44] recommended the ratification of OP1-ICCPR.

7. SCU/IHRC[45], JS41[46] and JS6[47] recommended considering the ratification of ICRMW.

8. HRW recommended ratifying the Rome Statute of the ICC.[48]

9. SCU/IHRC recommended the ratification of the ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour n° 29 and its 2014 Protocol.[49]

10. IACHR indicated that the United States of America (US) had not ratified the American Convention on Human Rights.[50]

11. AI noted that in its first UPR the US rejected calls to withdraw reservations to international human rights treaties, despite UN treaty monitoring bodies' calls to withdraw certain reservations because they defeat the object and purpose of the treaty.[51] AI recommended that the US review its current ratifications, with a view to withdrawing all reservations, understandings and declarations.[52]

12. JS8 recommended reviewing laws at the federal and state levels with a view of bringing them in line with US's international human rights obligations.[53] JS14[54] recommended that the Government fully adopt UPR first cycle recommendations 92.52[55] and 92.227[56].

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

13. CIVICUS recommended revising Section 805 of the 2001 USA PATRIOT Act to ensure that civil society organizations undertaking legitimate humanitarian activities cannot be sanctioned for supporting groups designated as terrorist entities.[57]

14. HRW recommended passing legislation to reduce incidents of profiling, such as the End Racial Profiling Act.[58] JS43 made a similar recommendation.[59] AI noted that legislation prohibiting racial profiling nationwide has been pending before Congress since 2001.[60]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

15. JS6[61] and JS44[62] recommended the creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. ISHR made a similar recommendation.[63] JS26 made remarks in connection with the same subject.[64]

16. JS8 recommended the establishment of a human rights institution at the federal level.[65] WI[66] and WSNC[67] made similar recommendations. JS8 also recommended incorporating human rights training and education strategies in public policies.[68]

17. JS7 recommended that the Government support: the establishment of federal mechanisms mandated to coordinate with state and local officials around human rights monitoring and implementation at the federal, state and local levels; a reinvigorated Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Rights; and a national human rights monitoring mechanism, such as the US Commission on Civil and Human Rights.[69]

18. JS6[70], JS26[71] and JS41[72] recommended the implementation of a national plan of action for human rights education, as called for in the UN World Programme for Human Rights Education.

19. FLG recommended adopting and implementing a national racial justice plan consistent with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.[73]

20. JS11 recommended the increase of funding to programs focusing on women with disabilities under the Violence against Women Act.[74]

21. JS5 recommended implementing programs to protect the most vulnerable children from exploitation, including children living in poverty, minority children and undocumented children.[75]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

22. HRW indicated that the US had failed to implement many recommendations from the prior review, including on human rights treaties ratification, national security, criminal justice, treatment of immigrants and privacy.[76]

23. AC noted that in order to fulfil its obligations under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the US should reform existing grievance mechanisms to lower barriers and increase transparency with a view to providing remedies for business-related abuses at home and abroad.[77] AC urged the US Government to take steps towards the full implementation of the Guiding Principles.[78]

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

24. AI recommended reviewing all outstanding recommendations from UN treaty bodies and experts with a view to implementing them.[79]

25. AA4RR stressed that the US lacks any national mechanism to review government policies for compliance with CERD and ICCPR.[80]

2. Cooperation with special procedures

26. JS25 recommended providing follow-up to the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation 2011 report on her mission to the US and to the recommendations therein.[81]

27. JS30[82] recommended implementing the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes concerning Marshall Islands.[83]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

28. JS29 recommended that the Government prohibit federal law enforcement authorities from engaging in racial profiling; support an anti-racial profiling law, and investigate the disproportionate use of deadly force against individuals of colour by state and local police.[84]

29. LL recommended adopting measures to address profiling, including passing and implementing legislation such as the End Racial Profiling Act, amended to additionally prohibit profiling individuals based upon sexual orientation and/or gender identity.[85] JS41 stated that black people experience discrimination in employment, housing and education.[86]

30. JS17 called upon the US to identify the root causes of ethnic disparities pertaining to the death penalty and ethnically disparate sentencing, with the objective of developing means to eliminate ethnic or racial bias in the criminal justice system.[87] JS27[88] and JS43[89] noted that the vast majority of the youth who are criminalized and incarcerated in adult facilities are racial and ethnic minorities.

31. In connection with US's acceptance of UPR WG recommendations 92.65[90] on compliance with international obligations, 92.107[91] and 92.111[92] on racial discrimination, and 92.225[93] on UPR follow up, JS33 called upon the US Attorney General to provide all the resources necessary to ensure timely and thorough investigations of unsolved civil rights murders.[94]

32. ODIHR noted that the US did not report on the number of prosecutions and sentences related to hate crime cases.[95]

33. JS20 stated that women have continued to experience higher rates of poverty and to make less money for comparable work than their male peers throughout the recession and recovery periods.[96]

34. JS5 recommended taking measures to eradicate discrimination against women and children.[97] EN recommended amending the Immigration and Nationality Act and all other relevant provisions so that men and women could transfer their nationality to their children on an equal basis.[98]

35. Noting that the US accepted recommendations 92.109, 92.133 and 92.197[99], and partially 92.62, 92.67 and 92.100[100], JS34 stated that barriers to employment, housing, civic engagement and education for detainees should be removed.[101]

36. NCLR observed that the rights of LGBT families may change by crossing a state line or by passing from a state to a federal jurisdiction.[102] JS43 made similar remarks.[103] JS28 recommended investigating discriminatory practices based on race, gender, sexual orientation, homelessness, and other categories.[104] WI recommended prohibiting any form of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.[105] JS41 made similar recommendations.[106] WI[107] and UNA[108] recommended passing legislation prohibiting LGBT discrimination in employment. HRC recommended the adoption of legislation covering sexual orientation and gender identity in both the public and private sectors.[109]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

37. AI observed that the US capital justice system is marked by arbitrariness, discrimination and harsh conditions on death rows. People with serious mental illness continue to be subjected to the death penalty. AI recommended that federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view of abolishing death penalty

nationwide.[110] HRW noted that the US accepted recommendation 92.95[111] on the death penalty and recommended recommitting to undertaking studies on racial disparities in application of the death penalty to end discriminatory practices.[112] JS29 recommended urging the Congress to eliminate capital murder from federal law.[113] JS41[114] and JS17[115] made similar recommendations.

38. CNUUS expressed concerns about excessive use of force by the police and indicated that Stand Your Ground laws allow the use of deadly force whether or not the party for which the violence was being used was armed. It recommended reviewing these laws.[116] JS51 made reference to a number of fatal shootings in which citizens of Afro American descent were unlawfully killed by the police.[117] JS13 noted that despite UPR recommendations, excessive use of force has been a continuing problem since 2010, especially by the Customs and Border Protection (CBP).[118] WILPF recommended taking federal measures to enforce transparency into any case of death of an immigrant brought against the Department of Homeland Security.[119]

39. AAAN urged upon the US to condemn practices of torture.[120] PHR recommended the holding of public hearings and investigations into the alleged torture and ill-treatment of detainees and compensate those who have been tortured or abused, including access to medical care.[121] JS2 recommended investigating torture allegations, extrajudicial executions and other violations of human rights committed in Guantánamo, Abu Ghraib, Bagram, NAMA and BALAD camps, and those carried out by the Joint Special Operations Command and the CIA.[122] JS38 recommended completing investigations and prosecutions of high-level officials for war crimes and torture in Iraq.[123] AI[124] and JS43[125] made similar recommendations. PHR recommended ending the practice of force-feeding detainees and allow independent medical monitoring of hunger-striking prisoners.[126] JS43 also recommended appointing an independent body to provide compensation and rehabilitation services to those who suffered torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.[127]

40. AI recommended reviewing conditions in federal maximum security prisons and developing national standards to ensure humane conditions in all such units, with adequate monitoring procedures.[128] HRW recommended reviewing the length and proportionality of criminal sentences at the federal and state level, and develop alternatives to incarceration, and pass laws that eliminate mandatory minimum sentences.[129] JS41[130] and JS24[131] recommended banning prolonged solitary confinement. In connection with US's support to UPR WG recommendation 92.177[132], PHR recommended ceasing the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary tool and allow independent organizations to visit inmates.[133]

41. JS5 expressed concerns about the phenomenon of violence against women.[134] JS19 recommended removing discriminatory legal barriers that fail to protect American Indian and Alaska Native women and children against violence.[135] AI made a similar recommendation.[136] JS26 stated that the US should adopt legislation to protect women from violence in the military.[137]

42. EN welcomed the US commitment to address Female Genital Mutilation domestically and abroad. It recommended ensuring victims access to services, including healthcare and emergency shelters.[138] AIC stated that intersex people in the US suffer harm from genital-normalizing surgery in childhood and recommended that enforcement agencies take action to enforce laws prohibiting FGM and involuntary sterilization and investigate violations to protect children with intersex conditions. AIC also recommended that US Courts recognize genital-normalizing surgery and involuntary sterilization performed on intersex children as violations of federal civil rights and offer remedies for these harms.[139]

43. JS41 recommended repealing laws against prostitution and prostitution-related offenses, and eliminating "zero tolerance" policies.[140] SCU/IHRC noted that LGBTQ youth

are up to five times more likely than heterosexual youth to be victims of trafficking.[141] JS2[142] and JS1[143] recommended punishing trafficking in persons and child prostitution.

44. JS50 noted that the US accepted recommendation 92.86[144] on combating stereotypes and violence particularly against sexual workers and recommended decriminalizing children and adults victims of trafficking in the sex trade, ensure they are neither arrested nor detained, and develop policies to address discrimination against sex workers.[145] JS41[146] and SCU/IHRC[147] made similar recommendations. UNA recommended increasing resources for nationwide anti-trafficking awareness programs, including law enforcement training.[148] EN recommended improving access to comprehensive services for all victims, regardless of age.[149]

45. SCU/IHRC stated that the Government has not addressed adequately labour trafficking. The US labour laws explicitly exclude farm and domestic workers from key aspects of protection. SCU/IHRC recommended reviewing laws and regulations to ensure protection against exploitation and forced labour for all categories of workers.[150]

46. WI stated that sexual orientation-based hate crimes make up approximately 30% of the reported hate crimes in the US.[151] ICAAD recommended allocating sufficient resources to states to provide comprehensive training for law enforcement officers on bias and hate crimes.[152]

47. GIEACPC stated that in the US, corporal punishment of children was lawful, despite a recommendation by the Human Rights Committee to abolish it in all settings. GIEACPC noted that no recommendations were made in this area during the first UPR and hoped that the matter will be addressed during the second review.[153]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

48. JS2[154], HRW[155] and PHR[156] recommended the closure of the Guantánamo prison. AI recommended the release of all detainees still held in Guantánamo, unless they are to be charged and tried without further delay in ordinary federal civilian courts.[157] HRW recommended that the US transfer the remaining detainees home or to third countries, unless they have been charged with a credible criminal offense.[158] JS43 recommended taking all necessary measures to end the practice of indefinite detention, including opposition to any efforts to broaden the practice of indefinite detention beyond Guantánamo Bay.[159]

49. JS43 recommended that Congress ban the CIA from operating any detention facility or holding any person in its custody.[160] HRW recommended that the US hold accountability those responsible for the CIA secret detention program and the mistreatment of prisoners.[161]

50. Regarding military commissions at Guantánamo, AI stated that trial of civilians by military tribunals is inconsistent with international standards, especially when civilian courts are available.[162] JS32 noted that the US military justice system systematically fails to prosecute cases of sexual violence against its service members.[163] JS3 recommended that the US bring all aspects of its military justice system into compliance with the ICCPR, that under no circumstances civilians be subject to trial by court-martial, that court-martial jurisdiction be confined to military offenses and exclude human rights violations.[164]

51. JS34 noted that the US accepted recommendations 92.70, 92.96, 92.97, 92.177 and 92.179[165] on racial bias in the criminal justice system and living conditions in prisons. JS34 stated that reliance on detention should decrease in favour of alternatives to incarceration and that excessive sentencing should be reduced for all non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual offences.[166] JS43 recommended abolishing the sentence of life without parole for nonviolent offenses.[167]

52. JS13 expressed concern for the lack of accountability for CBP officers engaging in excessive force.[168] AI recommended ensuring that all victims of human rights violations have full access to meaningful remedy.[169]

53. JS9 stated that the arrest and incarceration of pregnant women and mothers deprive women of their fundamental rights, and threaten maternal, foetal and child health. The effect of these policies is most devastating to women who are marginalized on the basis of race and socioeconomic status.[170] JS9 recommended protecting families by ensuring that pregnant women and mothers of young children are prioritized for alternatives to incarceration, such as community supervision.[171] JS9 also recommended eliminating criminal penalties for personal use and possession of drugs and review the sentences of people incarcerated for nonviolent drug-related offenses.[172]

54. JS45 stated that in all 50 states, provisions in local penal codes allow children to be tried as adults.[173] AI stated that the imposition of a sentence of life without parole against minors is a violation of international law.[174] JS18 noted that US did not adopt UPR WG recommendation 92.180[175] and recommended abolishing the sentence of life without parole for child offenders at the federal level. JS18 also urged the states to do likewise, and encouraged them to prevent the transfer of offenders younger than 18 to adult court.[176] JS43[177] and AI[178] made similar recommendations. JS27 recommended ensuring that: youth in conflict with the law are not subjected to adult criminal procedures; that juveniles are not transferred to adult courts, and are separated from adults during pre-trial detention and after sentencing.[179] JS41[180], CRIN[181] and HRW[182] made similar recommendations. CRIN further recommended raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in all states.[183]

55. HRDC stated that US prisons continued to censor books and magazines, limit correspondence to and from prison facilities to postcards, and impose exorbitant fees to phone calls.[184] HRDC recommended that state and local commission boards restrict funding to jails and other detention facilities that continue to enforce unconstitutional mail censorship policies, and that all jails allow personal communication via letter and envelope.[185] JS16 recommended the protection of federal prisoners' human right to artistic freedom.[186]

56. JS49 noted that the US accepted UPR WG recommendations related to and implicating access to counsel in civil cases, including 92.109[187], 92.116[188], 92.185[189], 92.198[190] and 92.214.[191] JS49 recommended increasing efforts to provide access to legal representation in civil cases, including in immigration proceedings and establish a right to counsel for individuals in federal civil cases.[192]

57. HRA NGO recommended restoring the integrity of the IT systems of the courts, under accountability to the Congress, with the goal of making such systems as transparent as possible to the public at large.[193]

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

58. JS36 indicated that the US Government has been secretly sweeping up digital communications and personal data around the world with little oversight from either the judiciary or legislature,[194] and recommended that the US respect the privacy of individuals outside its territorial borders.[195] HRW made a similar recommendation.[196] JS15 stated that the US authorities, on a daily basis, are intercepting the private communications and other personal electronic data of hundreds of millions people across the globe.[197] JS15 recommended that the US discontinue all indiscriminate interception, retention, use and dissemination of individuals' private communications both within and outside US territory and jurisdiction.[198]

59. JS10 stated that indigenous children are removed from their families and communities at disproportionate rates as compared to other children[199] and once removed they often suffer psychological, economic and cultural harms.[200]

60. NCLR stated that LGBT people in the US are denied marriage rights to same-sex couples, and parental and custodial rights to LGBT parents.[201] WI recommended recognizing same-sex relationships, including removal of bans on marriage.[202]

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

61. JS35 stated that the Government's prosecutions of leakers of classified information have created a chilling effect on journalistic reporting and free speech. The Government has sought to limit access to sensitive national security-related trials and documents on key issues of public interest.[203] JS35 recommended that the Government guarantee that journalists will not be prosecuted for receiving confidential and/or classified information,[204] and to end indiscriminate surveillance programs that collect either communications metadata or content.[205]

62. JS41[206] and JS39[207] recommended the implementation of previous related UPR recommendations 92.94[208], 92.153 and 92.154[209], to end the criminalization, incarceration and exile of Counter Intelligence Program - Civil Rights Era political activists, including immediate release of all the aged, terminally, or chronically ill. CIVICUS made a similar recommendation.[210]

63. ISHR recommended enacting laws and policies to recognise and protect human rights defenders and prohibit intimidation or reprisal by giving full force and effect to the International Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.[211] ITHACA expressed concerns about attacks against human rights defenders and stressed that attorneys attempting to address these issues were suspended from the practice of law.[212]

64. JS4 reported that recently there have been efforts to silence college campuses' viewpoints in favor of Palestinian rights, branding that expression as anti-Semitic and thereby worthy of censorship.[213] CIVICUS made similar remarks and recommended terminating all unwarranted investigations into the activities of university student groups who advocate for the rights of Palestinians.[214]

65. JS37 expressed concern at the difficulties encountered by serving members of the armed forces who develop a conscientious objection to such service, and harsh treatment of those whose claim to be conscientious objectors.[215]

66. CIVICUS recommended amending all federal, states and municipal laws and policies requiring explicit approval to hold public protests and recommended ensuring that all journalists are permitted to report on protests without undue interference.[216]

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

67. JS5 noted with concern discriminatory practices in the labour market towards women and migrant workers, and indicated that women are disadvantaged in pursuing work promotions and reaching the highest management positions. JS5 recommended taking measures to combat inequalities in the labour market especially regarding young people, women and migrants.[217] UNA recommended passing legislation to ensure women receive equal pay for equal work.[218]

68. AHR indicated poor treatment and workplace violations against immigrants, primarily in unskilled labor positions: employers are taking advantage of undocumented immigrants' fear of deportation by engaging in various levels of exploitation, from low wages and wage theft, to physical and sexual assault, to outright imprisonment.[219] AHR

recommended increasing resources devoted to training, investigation, and prosecution of these crimes under state and federal laws.[220]

69. JS12 stated that a significant number of Hispanic children, age twelve and younger, are hired to work in agriculture exposing them to serious health hazards, in violation of ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and recommended a change of the Fair Labour Standard Act to increase the minimum age for hazardous work in agriculture.[221] HRW made a similar recommendation.[222]

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

70. JS41 recommended prohibiting evictions of persons living in homeless encampments.[223] JS22 recommended ensuring that public resources are wisely used for the improvement of the quality of life.[224]

71. JS20 recommended providing additional federal relief to state and local governments to prevent cuts to education, health and core social services.[225]

72. MSU observed that water and sanitation services are not economically accessible and recommended enhancing programmes to ensure greater access to these basic services.[226] MGA recommended engaging civil society and communities to ensure that all residents enjoy the human right to water and sanitation.[227] MWRO made similar remarks and recommended prohibiting the termination of basic water services for lack of ability to pay and for vulnerable population.[228] Noting that the US accepted recommendations on homelessness and housing, JS23 recommended ensuring that every person can afford adequate housing and that no person loses access to water or sanitation.[229] JS25 recommended convening a national inter-agency consultation on drinking water with the aim of developing responses to water challenges in the country.[230]

8. Right to health

73. VWC stated that the US should allow everyone within its borders to enjoy the right to health, and that universal healthcare laws should be passed on a federal level.[231]

74. AI recommended ensuring that all women have equal access to quality maternal health care services.[232]

75. FLG expressed concerns about the over-medication of psychotropic drugs on African descent girls in foster care and recommended collecting data categorized by race and ethnic origin among children in foster care.[233]

76. GJC indicated that the US noted recommendation 92.228[234] to remove blanket abortion restrictions on humanitarian aid for girls and women raped in war, and stated that these restrictions violate US obligations under, among others, CAT and ICCPR.[235] It recommended permitting US foreign assistance to be used for safe abortion services in the cases of rape, life endangerment or incest.[236]

77. UNA recommended that the Government continue to support universal access to voluntary sexual and reproductive health services.[237]

78. LTCCC recommended enforcing longstanding standards of care and treatment of nursing home residents and, particularly, of the numerous residents suffering from Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia.[238]

9. Right to education

79. JS16 noted that the US accepted a number of recommendations related to the right to education and recommended protecting young people's freedom to choose text and books.[239]

80. AHR stated that many immigrant students attend "high-poverty, low-performing schools" due to increasing segregation[240] and recommended creating a plan that meets the educational and mental health needs of all refugee students.[241]

81. JS5 welcomed acceptance of UPR WG recommendation 92.109[242] aimed to promote, inter alia, educational opportunities, and commended attempts by the Government to facilitate the equal integration of all students in the education system. However, JS5 remained concerned that particularly African American, Hispanic and Native American children face a high level of discrimination. Schools in low-income neighborhoods tend to have the fewest resources, funding, and least experienced teachers compared to schools in more affluent neighborhoods. High school drop-out rates remain high for African American and Hispanic students.[243] JS12 stated that the school dropout rate for Hispanic children who labour in agriculture is four times the national rate.[244]

82. JS21 indicated that African Americans still suffer from disproportionately lower standing in social indicators including education.[245] JS5 recommended increasing measures to combat discrimination, particularly against children from poor families and minority children, through programmes and policies to reduce inequalities in access to education and health.[246]

10. Cultural rights

83. QR drew attention to the precarious conditions of the Quindaro Ruins and Underground Railroad site, which has a high historical value related to slavery.[247]

11. Persons with disabilities

84. JS11 stated that women with disabilities are two to three times more likely than non-disabled women to experience violence, including but not limited to sexual and domestic violence and recommended that the funding to programs focusing on women with disabilities under VAWA is increased.[248]

85. JS8 stated that violations, including denial of legal capacity, and discrimination against persons with disabilities are still occurring.[249]

12. Minorities and indigenous peoples

86. JS46 stated that Alaska and Hawaii were each a state of peoples recognized under the law of nations and international law as nations, claiming self-determination and self-governance. According to JS46, the US submitted misleading reports to cloak the violations of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.[250]

87. While acknowledging the efforts made by the Government in recent years to advance the rights of indigenous peoples, JS5 noted with deep concern that indigenous peoples, including American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian peoples, still face significant challenges that are related to historical discrimination, acts of oppression, and inadequate government policies.[251] JS5 recommended the Government to adopt measures to effectively protect sacred areas of indigenous peoples against environmental exploitation and degradation.[252] JS19 made similar recommendations.[253]

88. JS48 requested that the UPR Working Group recommend that the US fully implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples without seeking to diminish the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples to, *inter alia,* self-determination, free, prior and informed consent, rights to traditionally owned, occupied and used lands, territories and resources, cultural rights and sacred areas.[254] JS44 made similar remarks and recommended protecting cultural landscapes and sacred areas of indigenous peoples and

ensure that consultations are held with the communities affected by development projects and exploitation of natural resources.[255] JS42 made a similar recommendation.[256]

89. JS26 stated that the principle of free, prior and informed consent relating to indigenous peoples must be central to domestic and foreign policy. Sacred sites must be protected across the country.[257]

90. JS40 stressed that the reclamation of traditional lands and natural resources is a primary goal for the Nipmuc Nation and the Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe.[258] Tribal members are continually challenged in their right to hunt and fish without license. Some cases have resulted in arrests of tribal members.[259] WSNC recommended that the Government respond to WSNC requests for negotiation on treaty and land rights.[260]

91. JS48 indicated that the US continues to make unilateral decisions to extract resources (gold, uranium, coal, timber, water, etc.), and to carry out development projects with devastating impacts on the sacred areas, including waters and other resources.[261]

92. JS48 requested that the UPR WG recommend that the US reconsider its rejection, in its first UPR review, of recommendation 92.154[262] regarding the end of the incarceration of the Indian activist Leonard Peltier.[263]

93. JS42 asked the UPR WG to recommend that the US engage in peace processes with Indigenous Peoples by providing safe access to land, water and education, and safety from violence.[264]

13. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

94. JS47 highlighted that the US immigration system fails to protect fundamental human rights to fair deportation proceedings, humane detention conditions, freedom from persecution or torture, and family unity.[265] NIJC stated that the Government denied immigrants the right to a fair hearing and judicial review though summary removal processes in contradiction with its support of UPR WG recommendation 92.185.[266] JS41 recommended halting the practice of prosecuting, in the criminal justice system, people charged with immigration offenses.[267] AI recommended detaining migrants only in exceptional circumstances, in humane conditions, with such detention justified in each individual case and subject to judicial review.[268] PHR[269] and JS43[270] made similar recommendations.

95. JS47 stated that the US should ensure respect for the right to family unity for detained migrants.[271] VIVAT International recommended revising detention and deportation policies to avoid separating family members.[272] JS29 recommended minimizing the use of expedited removal against unaccompanied children.[273] JS43 noted tnat the US Government has expanded the detention of immigrant families and has failed to protect children from abuse in CBP custody.[274] NIJC recommended eliminating the use of family detention and improving detention conditions at the border.[275] JS43 made similar recommendations.[276] JS2 recommended avoiding the criminalization of migrants, end police brutality, guarantee migrants access to basic services.[277]

96. JS47 indicated that the sexual abuse of migrants in detention, including pregnant women, nursing mothers, and LGBTI migrants is a serious concern.[278] VWC noted that in spite of US's acceptance of UPR WG recommendation 92.195[279], no executive or administrative action has been taken to provide access to healthcare for non-citizens.[280]

97. AHR indicated that eligibility for most public benefits hinges on immigration status denying benefits to qualified immigrants or family members. The exclusion of undocumented immigrants from almost all public benefits violates their basic human rights.[281]

14. Environmental issues

98. JS30 recommended supporting engagement and international partnership to sustain a comprehensive health treatment system in the Marshall Islands.[282]

99. JS52 suggested stopping new uranium mining in minority communities, and enforcing domestic environmental law consistent with human rights standards.[283]

100. GN requested the UPR WG to ask the Government to discuss with them ways to promote together adaptation measures to climate change and mitigation of climate change through the development of renewable energy and protection of ecosystems by empowering GN to manage human interaction with GN lands.[284]

15. Human rights and counter-terrorism

101. JS31 stated that the US accepted but failed to implement UPR recommendations 92.58 and 92.65[285] by which all domestic counterterrorism legislation and action should have been made consistent with international human rights standards and laws.[286] JS31 recommended engaging with the civil society in a realignment of national security and counterterrorism laws in order to lower barriers to humanitarian access to civilians in armed conflict.[287]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AA4RR	Africans in America for Restitution and Repatriation, Bronx (United States of America);
AAAN	Arab American Action Network, Chicago, IL (United States of America);
AC	Accountability Counsel, San Francisco, California (United States of America);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain);
AIC	Advocates for Informed Choice, Cotati, CA (United States of America);
CIVICUS	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa);
CNUUS	Coalition of NGOs for UPR United States, Tallahassee (United States of America);
CRIN	The Child Rights International Network, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
EN	Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya);
FLG	The Franklin Law Group P.C, Baltimore (United States of America);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain);
GJC	Global Justice Center, New York (United States of America);
GN	Guale Nation, MGA 31420 (United States of America);
HRA-NGO	Human Rights Alert (NGO), Tel Aviv (Israel);
HRDC	Human Rights Defense Center, Lake Worth (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
HRC	Human Rights Campaign, Washington, D.C. (United States of America);
ICAAD	International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination, New York (United States of America);
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
ITHACA	ITHACA, Lake Arrowhead, California (United States of America);
LL	Lambda Legal, New York (United States of America);
LTCCC	Long Term Care Community Coalition, New York (United States of America);
MGA	Massachusetts Global Action, Boston (United States of America);
MSU	Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan (United States of America);
MWRO	Michigan Welfare Rights Organization, Detroit, Michigan (United States of America);
NCLR	National Center for Lesbian Rights, San Francisco (United States of America);
NIJC	National Immigrant Justice Center, Chicago (United States of America);
PHR	Physicians for Human Rights, Cambridge, MA (United States of America);
QR/UGRR-2015	Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad- Exercise 2015, Kansas City (United States of America);

SCU/IHRC	International Human Rights Clinic, Santa Clara (United States of America);
UNA-USA	United Nations Association of the United States of America, Washington DC (United States of America);
VIVAT	VIVAT International, New York (United States of America);
VWC	Vermont Workers Center, Burlington (United States of America);
WI	Williams Institute, University of California School of Law, Los Angeles, California (United States of America);
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland);
WSNC	Western Shoshone National Council, Austin (United States of America);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland); Salesian Missions, New Rochelle (United States of America);
JS2	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran); Society for Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence;
JS3	Yale Law School, New Haven CT (United States of America); University of California, San Francisco CA (United States of America); National Women's Law Centre, Washington DC (United States of America); Amnesty International USA, New York (United States of America); the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS4	Advancing Justice -- Asian Law Caucus, San Francisco (United States of America); Centre for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Council on American Islamic Relations -- San Francisco Bay Area, San Francisco (United States of America); American Muslims for Palestine, Palos Hills (United States of America); National Lawyers Guild International Committee;
JS5	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland); VIDES International -- International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Roma (Italy);
JS6	Human Rights Educators USA, Ithaca (United States of America); U.S. Human Rights Network;
JS7	Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute, New York (United States of America); Association of Official Human Rights Agencies, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS8	Medical Whistle blower Advocacy Network, Washington (United States of America);
JS9	The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); International Network of People Who Use Drugs, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); International Network of Women who Use Drugs; the Women and Harm Reduction International Network; National Advocates for Pregnant Women, New York (United States of America); SisterReach, Memphis (United States of America); Family Law & Cannabis Alliance, Boston (United States of America); Native Youth Sexual Health Network, Toronto (Canada);
JS10	National Indian Child Welfare Association, Portland (United States of America); Association on American Indian Affairs, Rockville (United States of America); the National Congress of American Indians, Washington DC (Unites States of America);
JS11	Women Enabled International, Washington, DC (United States of America); Centre for Reproductive Rights, New York (United States of America);
JS12	The Harvest, Tempe (United States of America);

JS13	UC Irvine International Justice Clinic, Irvine (United States of America);
JS14	American Friends Service Committee, Washington DC (United States of America); Centre for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Rachel Corrie Foundation for Peace and Justice, Olympia (United States of America); US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation, Washington DC (United States of America); Jewish Voice for Peace, Oakland (United States of America);
JS15	American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); Center for Democracy & Technology, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS16	National Coalition Against Censorship, New York (United States of America); Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS17	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); The Greater Caribbean for Life (Trinidad and Tobago); The Puerto Rican Coalition against the Death Penalty, San Juan (Puerto Rico);
JS18	Human Rights Advocates, San Francisco (United States of America); The Campaign for the Fair Sentencing of Youth, Washington DC (United States of America); Human Rights Watch, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS19	Indian Law Resource Center, Helena (United States of America); National Congress of American Indians, Washington DC (United States of America); National Indigenous Women's Resource Centre, Inc., Lame Deer (United States of America); Clan Star, Inc.;
JS20	Center for Women's Global Leadership, Rutgers University, New Brunswick (United States of America); Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, (United States of America);
JS21	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Nanaimo (Canada); Indigenous Peoples' and Nations' Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland); International Human Rights Council, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Iota Phi Theta Fraternity, Baltimore (United States of America); National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America, Washington DC (United States of America); National Conference of Black Lawyers, Chicago Chapter, Chicago (United States of America);
JS22	HELP ORG INC/Raccoon Hogg CDC/SALT, Atlanta, United States of America;
JS23	National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, Washington DC (United States of America); Chicago Anti-Eviction Campaign; National Coalition for the Homeless; National Fair Housing Alliance; National Low Income Housing Coalition; Unity Parenting and Counseling, Inc.;
JS24	Center for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, San Francisco (United States of America); California Prison Focus, Oakland (United States of America);
JS25	Safe Water Alliance; Environmental Justice Coalition for Water, Sacramento (United States of America); International Human Right Law Clinic, UC Berkeley School of Law, Berkeley (United States of America);
JS26	Four Freedoms Forum; Hawaii Institute for Human Rights;
JS27	International Women's Human Rights Law Clinic, City University of New York Law School, Long Island City (United States of America);

	ACLU Michigan, Detroit (United States of America); Juvenile Life Without Parole Initiative, Philadelphia (United States of America);
JS28	Best Practices Policy Project; Desiree Alliance, Fort Smith (United States of America); Sex Workers Outreach Project -- New York City, New York (United States of America);
JS29	The Leadership Conference Education Fund, Washington DC (United States of America); Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington DC (United States of America); the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, Baltimore (United States of America);
JS30	Center for Political Ecology, Santa Cruz (United States of America); ERUB/Enewetak, Rongelap, Utrik, Bikini Survivors; Iju in Ean/Northern Star Rongelap Women's Club; Elimondik/Enewetak-Enjebi Sustainability Leadership Organisation; WUTMI/Women United Together Marshall Islands, Majuro (United States of America); Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America); Indigenous World Association; IWAC/International Women Anthropology Conference; INDR/International Network on Displacement and Resettlement, Tucson (United States of America); IPPNW/International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Somerville (United States of America); Gensuikyo/Japan Council Against A and H Bomb, Tokyo (Japan);
JS31	Alliance for Peacebuilding, Washington DC (United States of America); American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia (United States of America); Defending Dissent Foundation, Takoma Park (United States of America); The Fund for Global Human Rights, Washington DC (United States of America); Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, the Hague (the Netherlands); Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights, Washington DC (United States of America); KinderUSA, Dallas (United States of America); Peace Appeal Foundation, Charlottesville (United States of America); Peace Catalyst International, Louisville (United States of America); Zakat Foundation, Chicago (United States of America); Eileen F. Babbitt, PhD, Professor of the Practice International Conflict Analysis and Resolution, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy Tufts University Medford, Medford (United States of America);
JS32	The Avon Global Center for Women and Justice at Cornell Law School, Ithaca (United States of America); Cornell Law School's Global Gender Justice Clinic, and Service Women's Action Network;
JS33	Georgia Peace & Justice Coalition, Atlanta (United States of America); Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta (United States of America); Cold Case Justice Initiative at Syracuse University College of Law, Syracuse (United States of America);
JS34	The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, Oakland (United States of America); Forward Together; Research Action Design;
JS35	PEN International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); PEN American Center, New York (United States of America); Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (United States of America);
JS36	Brennan Center For Justice at New York University School of Law, New York (United States of America); Access, New York/Brussels; American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); Centre for Democracy and Technology, Washington DC (United States of America); Electronic Frontier Foundation, San Francisco (United States of America); Electronic Privacy Information

	Centre, Washington DC (United States of America); Human Rights Watch; PEN American Centre, New York (United States of America);
JS37	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar (the Netherlands); Conscience and Peace Tax International, Clacton-on-sea (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS38	Center for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Iraq Veterans Against the War, New York (United States of America);
JS39	Malcolm X Centre for Self Determination, Greenville (United States of America); Jericho Movement for Amnesty & Freedom of All (U.S.) Political Prisoners, Chesterfield (United States of America);
JS40	Nipmuc Nation, South Grafton (United States of America); Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe, Boston (United States of America);
JS41	US Human Rights Network, Atlanta (United States of America); Vermont Workers Centre, Burlington (United States of America); Four Freedoms Forum; Chicago Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, Chicago (United States of America); Indigenous World Association; Sex Workers Outreach Project - NYC, New York (United States of America); ACLU of New Mexico, Regional Centre for Border Rights, Las Cruces (United States of America); Sunburst Projects, University of San Francisco, Sacramento (United States of America); National Law Centre on Homelessness & Poverty (Washington DC (United States of America); Dream Defenders; The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); SPARK Reproductive Justice NOW/Johnson C. Smith University; South Texas Human Rights Centre, Falfurrias (United States of America);
JS42	Southeast Indigenous Peoples' Center, Eatonton (United States of America);
JS43	American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America);
JS44	Indigenous World Association, the Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment, Casa Blanca (New Mexico);
JS45	Real Time Leadership Solutions, South Holland (USA); United Nations Association-USA, Greater Chicago Chapter;
JS46	Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland); The Koani Foundation, Lihue (United States of America);
JS47	Detention Watch Network, Washington DC (United States of America); The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
JS48	International Indian Treaty Council, San Francisco (United States of America);
JS49	Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute, New York (United States of America), National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, Detention Watch Network, National Center for Access to Justice at Cardozo Law School, Public Justice Center, Western Center on Law and Poverty, National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, Citizen Works, Program on Human Rights and the Global Economy, Northeastern University School of Law, American University Washington College of Law Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law Local Human Rights Lawyering Project;

JS50	CUNY, International Women's Human Rights Clinic, New York (United States of America); Trafficking Victims Advocacy Protection, New York (United States of America);
JS51	New Future Foundation, New York (United States of America); Friends of the African Union, Cincinnati (United States of America);
JS52	New Mexico Environmental Law Center, Santa Fe (United States of America); Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment;

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR-OAS	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Washington, D.C. (United States of America);
OSCE-ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Warsaw (Poland).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] JS6, page 9.
[4] JS2, page 11.
[5] JS41, section D, para.3.
[6] JS11, page 9.
[7] JS26, page 3.
[8] AI, page 4.
[9] FLG, page 5.
[10] JS20, page 9.
[11] JS29, page 7.
[12] JS2, page 11.
[13] JS41, section D, para.3.
[14] JS11, page 9.
[15] JS26, page 3.
[16] UNA, page 2.
[17] JS19, page 10.
[18] AI, page 4.
[19] WILPF, page 3.
[20] FLG, page 5.
[21] JS6, page 9.
[22] JS16, page 11.
[23] JS2, page 11.
[24] JS41, section D, para.3.
[25] JS26, page 3.
[26] UNA, page 5.
[27] AI, page 4.
[28] JS1, page 3.
[29] WILPF, page 3.
[30] FLG, page 5.
[31] JS6, page 9.

[32] JS8, page 9.
[33] JS2, page 11.
[34] JS41, section D, para.3.
[35] JS11, page 9.
[36] JS45, page 13.
[37] JS26, page 3.
[38] UNA, page 5.
[39] FLG, page 5.
[40] JS6, page 9.
[41] AI, page 4.
[42] JS2, page 11.
[43] JS3, page 8.
[44] JS2, page 11.
[45] SCU/IHRC, page 5.
[46] JS41, section D, para.3.
[47] JS6, page 9.
[48] HRW, para. 30 a.
[49] SCU/IHRC, page 5.
[50] IACHR, p. 2
[51] AI, page 2.
[52] AI, page 4.
[53] JS8, page 9.
[54] JS14, page12.
[55] A/HRC/16/11, page 16.
[56] A/HRC/16/11, page 28.
[57] CIVICUS, p.13
[58] HRW, para. 10 b.
[59] JS43, page 10.
[60] AI, page 3.
[61] JS6, page 9.
[62] JS44, page 4.
[63] ISHR, para. 6.
[64] JS26, page 2.
[65] JS8, page 9.
[66] WI, page 2
[67] WSNC, para.29.
[68] JS8, page 9.
[69] JS7, page 7.
[70] JS6, page 9. See http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/programme.htm.
[71] JS26, page 3.
[72] JS41, section D, para. 2.
[73] FLG, page 5.
[74] JS11, page 9.
[75] JS5, page 3.
[76] HRW, paras. 4 and 5.
[77] AC, pages 1 and 2.
[78] AC, page 7.
[79] AI, page 4.
[80] AA4RR, p.6
[81] JS25, page 2, A/HRC/18/33/Add.4.
[82] JS30, page 9.
[83] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1.
[84] JS29, page 5
[85] Lambda Legal, p. 6.
[86] JS41, page 2.
[87] JS17, page 20.

[88] JS27, page 2.
[89] JS43, page 6.
[90] A/HRC/16/11, page 17.
[91] A/HRC/16/11, page 20.
[92] A/HRC/16/11, page 21.
[93] A/HRC/16/11, page 28.
[94] JS33, pages 2, 4 and 11.
[95] ODIHR, page 3.
[96] JS20, page 6.
[97] JS5, pages 5 and 7.
[98] Equality Now, page 6.
[99] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[100] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[101] JS34, pages 3 and 8.
[102] NCLR, page 1.
[103] JS43, page 11.
[104] JS28, page 10.
[105] WI, page 2.
[106] JS41, section D, paras.3, 12 and 22.
[107] WI, page 8.
[108] UNA, page 4.
[109] HRC, p. 7.
[110] AI, pages 3 and 5.
[111] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[112] HRW, paras. 18 and 19 b.
[113] JS29, page 5.
[114] JS41, section D, para.6.
[115] JS17, page 17.
[116] CNUUS, pp. 2 and 3
[117] JS51, pages 6 and 7.
[118] JS13, pages 3 and 4.
[119] WILPF, page 3.
[120] AAAN, page 3.
[121] PHR, page 6.
[122] JS2, page 12.
[123] JS38, page 3.
[124] AI, page 4.
[125] JS43, page 6.
[126] PHR, page 5.
[127] JS43, page 6.
[128] AI, page 5.
[129] HRW, page 4.
[130] JS41, section D, para.7.
[131] JS24, page 5.
[132] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[133] PHR, page 2.
[134] JS5, page 6.
[135] JS19, page3
[136] AI, page 5.
[137] JS26, page 4.
[138] Equality Now, pages 3 and 6.
[139] AIC, pages 4 and 5.
[140] JS41, section D, para.11.
[141] SCU/IHRC, page 7.
[142] JS2, page13.
[143] JS1, page 3.

[144] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 2.
[145] JS50, pages 3 and 4.
[146] JS41, section D, para.11.
[147] SCU/IHRC, page 8.
[148] UNA, page 3.
[149] Equality Now, p. 6.
[150] SCU/IHRC, pages 4 and 5.
[151] WI, page 4.
[152] ICAAD, p. 8.
[153] GIEACPC, p. 1.
[154] JS2, page 13.
[155] HRW, para. 16 a.
[156] PHR, page 3.
[157] AI, page 4.
[158] HRW, page 3.
[159] JS43, page 4.
[160] JS43, page 6.
[161] HRW, para. 16 c.
[162] AI, page 2.
[163] JS32, page 2.
[164] JS3, pages 8 and 9.
[165] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[166] JS34, pages 3, 6 and 8.
[167] JS43, page 7.
[168] JS13, page 9.
[169] AI, page 5.
[170] JS9, page 1.
[171] JS9, page 12.
[172] JS9, page 6.
[173] JS45, page 20.
[174] AI, page 3.
[175] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 4.
[176] JS18, pages 2, 8 and 9.
[177] JS43, page 6.
[178] AI, page 5.
[179] JS27, page 5.
[180] JS41, section D, para.25.
[181] CRIN, pp. 3 and 4.
[182] HRW, para. 24 b.
[183] CRIN, page 3.
[184] HRDC, para. 5.
[185] HRDC, section III, a (i) and (iii).
[186] JS16, page12.
[187] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[188] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[189] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
[190] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 2.
[191] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
[192] JS49, pp. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.
[193] HRA NGO, p. 6.
[194] JS36, page 1.
[195] JS36, page 13.
[196] HRW, page 3.
[197] JS15, page 1.
[198] JS15, page 10.
[199] JS10, page 8.

[200] JS10, page 4.
[201] NCLR, page 5.
[202] WI, page 8.
[203] JS35, paras. 1, 16 and 17.
[204] JS35, section V.
[205] JS35, section VI.
[206] JS41, section D, para.8.
[207] JS39, page 2.
[208] A/HRC/16/11, page 20.
[209] A/HRC/16/11, page 24.
[210] CIVICUS, p.14
[211] ISHR, para. 6.
[212] ITHACA, p. 2.
[213] JS4, page 4.
[214] CIVICUS, pages 6 and 13
[215] JS37, page 1.
[216] CIVICUS, p.12
[217] JS5, page 5.
[218] UNA, page 2.
[219] AHR, page 10 and 11.
[220] AHR, page 13.
[221] JS12, pages 5 and 6.
[222] HRW, page 5.
[223] JS41, section D, para.19.
[224] JS22, page 3.
[225] JS20, page 9.
[226] MSU, pages 2 and 3.
[227] MGA, page 3.
[228] MWRO, page 8.
[229] JS23, pages 2 and 12.
[230] JS25, page 2.
[231] VWC, page 2.
[232] AI, page 5.
[233] FLG, pages 1 and 5.
[234] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 8.
[235] GJC, pages 1-6.
[236] GJC, pages 6 and 7.
[237] UNA, page 2.
[238] LTCCC, para. 4.
[239] JS16, pages 3 and 11.
[240] AHR, pages 8 and 9.
[241] AHR, page 10.
[242] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[243] JS5, page 4.
[244] JS12, page 4.
[245] JS21, pages 2-3.
[246] JS5, page 5.
[247] QR/Underground Railroad Exercise 2015, page 3 and 4.
[248] JS11, page 1.
[249] JS8, page 5.
[250] JS46, pages 1 and 8.
[251] JS5, p.7
[252] JS5, p.8
[253] JS19, p.10
[254] JS48, p.13
[255] JS44, pages 1 and 4.

[256] JS42, page 5.
[257] JS26, page 3.
[258] JS40, p.4-5
[259] JS40, p.5
[260] WSNC, para. 29.
[261] JS48, p.8
[262] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 9.
[263] JS48, p.13
[264] JS42, page 5.
[265] JS47, page 18.
[266] NIJC, page 1 and A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
[267] JS41, section D, para. 23.
[268] AI, page 5.
[269] PHR, page 3.
[270] JS43, page 14.
[271] JS47, p.6
[272] VIVAT International, pages 2 and 3.
[273] JS29, page 7.
[274] JS43, page 12.
[275] NIJC, page 6.
[276] JS43, pages 14 and 16.
[277] JS2, pages 11 and 12.
[278] JS47, page 16.
[279] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[280] VWC, page 5.
[281] AHR, p. 14
[282] JS30, page. 9.
[283] JS52, page 7.
[284] GN, p. 7.
[285] A/HRC/16/11, page 17.
[286] JS31, page 2.
[287] JS31, page 1.